

MAY BE FREED.

Luetgert Jury Disagrees, Nine for Conviction, Three Against.

Luetgert's Attorneys Apply for His Release on Bond—Should Bail Be Refused His Incarceration for Four Consecutive Months Will Act as a Release.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Court was called to order at 10:50 Thursday and the jury, haggard looking and half of them minus their collars and ties, filed in. It is apparently a disagreement.

The jury in the famous Luetgert case has disagreed and have been discharged by Judge Tuthill.



ADOLPH L. LUETGERT.

The jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. They have been deadlocked for 38 hours.

On being discharged by the judge, they asked permission to return to the jury room, where they passed the following resolution:

"We, the jurors in the case of the people of the state of Illinois vs. A. L. Luetgert, tender to the presiding judge, the Hon. Richard S. Tuthill, and the brilliant state's attorney, Charles S. Deneen, and his no less brilliant assistant, Mr. W. M. McEwen, as well as the attorneys for the defense, our most heartfelt thanks for the very kind treatment we have received at their hands, and we do not hesitate to state that were it not for the way they have attended to our personal comfort, as well as to our sanitary condition, the hardship would have been very great.

"As to the trial, we wish to state that while the evidence was such that we were unable to agree upon a verdict, one thing we did agree about and that is the circumstances were such that the police had ample reason to prosecute on the showing without hearing the defense, and we commend them for having done their duty in this case."

At 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon counsel for Luetgert gave State's Attorney Deneen notice that they would Friday morning at 10 o'clock make formal application before Judge Tuthill for the admission of the prisoner to bail. Judge Tuthill will be asked to fix the amount of bail at \$15,000, but Luetgert will enter court prepared to furnish bonds of \$20,000 if necessary. State's Attorney Deneen was not prepared to say whether or not he would resist the application. "The admission of a prisoner to bail is discretionary with the court," he said. "After the application is made in court I may express my views upon the matter if the court desires to hear them."

"Yes sir, we will try him again," said States Attorney Deneen, when asked as to the probability of Luetgert being brought before the court a second time. "When we will get at it, however, is something I can not tell you now. We have had nine weeks of this and I must have a couple of weeks rest. After that we will look the ground over and get our evidence together. The case stands now with us as though there had never been a trial. The second trial has no bearing whatever on the case just closed."

If Luetgert should be refused bail the statutes provide that his incarceration for a period of four consecutive months will act as a release, and the prisoner must be discharged from custody.

Thursday night, closely following the final result of the trial which has attracted world-wide attention, Luetgert made under oath a statement concerning the fearful crime charged against him, the first sworn statement yet made by him, and the first statement of such a kind ever known in newspaper annals. The affidavit was put in writing, in due legal form, and is certified to by a notary.

The affidavit explicitly declares Luetgert's innocence. The document in full is as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC:

The result of my trial, ending Thursday, is a victory for me because of the disagreement of the jury, but I am very much disappointed and surprised that the jury did not bring in a verdict of not guilty.

I did not kill my wife and do not know where she is, but I am sure that it is only a question of time until she comes home.

I did not go upon the witness stand because my lawyer, Judge Vincent, was bitterly opposed to my doing so, and because he advised me it was not necessary.

I am grateful for the tremendous change in public sentiment in my favor, and time will demonstrate that I am not only an innocent but a very grievously wronged man.

(Signed) ADOLPH L. LUETGERT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of October, A. D. 1897.

(Signed) M. F. SULLIVAN,
Notary Public.

Arbitrator Accepted.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 23.—The officials of the administration approve the selection of Mr. Martiens as an arbitrator in the Venezuelan dispute. Col. W. L. Scruggs, counsel for Venezuela in the arbitration matter, arrived here Thursday.

Princeton University Denounced.
GALSBURGH, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Presbyterian Synod of Illinois Thursday adopted resolutions denouncing Princeton university for allowing the use of wine at banquets and scoring the faculty for permitting the sale of liquor at Princeton Inn.

THE PLAGUE.

Ten Cases of Very Mild Type Reported at Montgomery, Ala.—Disease Widely Scattered and Not Confined to Any Class of People.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—Dr. Guiteras has been in Montgomery examining cases and conferring with doctors. He agrees with the diagnosis of local physicians and says the disease is undoubtedly yellow fever, but of a very mild type. He says he can see no cause for alarm or panic, as the season is too far gone for fever to do any harm here. Ten cases were reported Friday.

The cases are widely scattered over town, and are not confined to any class of people. There were no deaths reported Friday.

The following dispatch has just been received from Selma by the Advertiser: "The committee of public health for Dallas county consider the symptoms of H. I. Chapin as sufficiently suspicious of yellow fever to ask Dr. Sanders, state health officer, and Dr. Guiteras to come to Selma for investigation."

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 23.—The state board of health Friday night issued the following official statement:

The board has been advised of the existence of a case of suspicious fever at Memphis, and in consequence has promulgated an order quarantining against that city. One new case is reported from Cayuga, under treatment 15.

Bay St. Louis has one new case. Clinton has 11 cases under treatment. At Edwards there are four new cases; total to date, 487; deaths, 26; discharged, 346; convalescent, 48; under treatment, 37; in the country: Deaths 4, all white; total cases, 55.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The fever situation here is as fickle as a weather vane. For two or three days the new cases and deaths will run to alarming figures. On following days both cases and deaths will drop and the impression be given that high water mark has been reached, and that the disease is on the wane. Then there will be another jump. The situation Thursday was extremely encouraging.

Friday night at 7 o'clock the cases had nearly reached fifty and there had been no fewer than five deaths, of which one was that of a distinguished citizen, Rev. Dr. Purser, of the Valentine Street Baptist church. Dr. Purser is from Mississippi and was a gallant soldier during the war. Five or six years ago he came to New Orleans and became the pastor of a leading uptown church. His brother is also a minister here and a second brother is a theological student.

Three cases developed Friday in the asylum for destitute orphan boys and it seems now as if every institution of this character in the city will be infected to some extent before the disease is stamped out. Eight or more have already reported cases. The list of new cases has been swelled by three in the home of State Senator Cage. Mr. Cage was taken sick a few days ago. His wife who nursed him was stricken Friday as were a relative and a servant. Several cases Friday appeared in houses that were previously infected.

MURDER AND ARSON.

Aged Couple Murdered and Cremated in Their Burning Building Near Biloxi, Miss.

BILOXI, Miss., Oct. 23.—Interest in the progress of the fever in Biloxi was swallowed up in the contemplation and excitement of a most horrible murder and arson, committed upon a most estimable couple of elderly people living out on Back Bay, about three or four miles from this city. Word was brought to this city about four o'clock Friday morning that the Parkhurst property had been burned and Mr. J. L. Parkhurst and his wife had been consumed in the flames. A man named Gibson, his wife and one Volkes, are under arrest and an inquest has been in session all day behind closed doors. The remains were brought to this city Friday morning and carried to the residence of Dr. J. A. Aldrich, a brother-in-law of Mr. Parkhurst, where hundreds have gone to view them. The autopsy held Friday showed that the aged couple were murdered and evidence was elicited that they had been killed before they retired Thursday night. Rumors and threats of lynching are rife.

Anniversary Day at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23.—The 150th birthday of Princeton university was celebrated here Friday. More than usual interest was manifested in the commemoration on account of the presence of ex-President Grover Cleveland and Lord Aberdeen, governor-general of Canada. The academic procession of Princeton trustees, faculty, alumni and under-graduates formed at Marquand chapel at 7 o'clock a. m. and marched to Alexander hall. The body was led by Mr. Cleveland, the earl of Aberdeen and President Patton. The exercises were opened by Dean Murray with a prayer. Then Grover Cleveland read his address. At the conclusion of the ex-president's speech the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Lord Aberdeen.

The Report Denied.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Oct. 23.—The report sent out from Fort Smith, Ark., to the effect that the Cherokee Indians are arming themselves to resist any attempt on the part of the United States to abolish their tribal government is positively denied by the attorney for the Cherokees, Mr. W. T. Hutchings, United States Indian Agent Wisdom and United States Marshal Bennett.

Eight Hour Day Fight Practically Won.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The executive committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers issued a statement Friday saying that the fight for eight hours' work per day, so far as London was concerned, is practically won, and that arbitration or a conference on that subject can not be entertained.

Distiller Killed Dead.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 23.—Moses Kahn, a wealthy distiller and wholesale whiskey dealer, died here of congestion of the brain. He was born in Germany, and had been one of the city's most prominent residents for 30 years.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Of Philip Hitchborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy.

Work on New Vessels Stopped on Account of Lack of Funds—Urgent Need of Improvements in Navy Plants—Better Docks Are Needed Badly.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In his annual report to the secretary of the navy Philip Hitchborn, chief constructor of the navy, says that the strength of the navy on October 1 was 141 vessels all told, including the ships of both old and new navies. It is stated that during the last few months of the last fiscal year a considerable amount of work upon vessels that had been authorized by congress had to be suspended owing to lack of funds. This caused a heavy drain upon the new appropriations at the beginning of the present fiscal year, and makes the exhaustion of those appropriations before the first of next July almost an assured fact. Chief Hitchborn says this is a discouraging state of affairs, as exhaustion means a wholesale reduction of navy yard forces and the discharge of competent and trained men. He points to the advantage and economy of having at least one vessel building at each important navy yard.

Probably the most desirable type of vessel for the purpose intended, particularly in view of the present state of the armor question, would be that of a sheathed cruiser of comparatively light draft and great endurance, with quarters for flag officers.

Attention is called to the urgent need of improving the navy yard plants in the interest of the economical execution of work, and estimates are submitted for each yard. The plants at New York, Norfolk and Mare Island require additions, alterations and repairs to keep them up to a proper state of efficiency, while the yards at Boston, Portsmouth and League Island, though not actively engaged, should be put in a condition that would enable them to work advantageously at short notice should occasion require. A plant at Puget Sound is also said to be necessary.

During the last year the government accepted finally four ships, the Massachusetts, Oregon, Ericsson and Brooklyn, while eleven vessels have been accepted preliminarily and subject to final test, viz.: Iowa, Nashville, Wilmington, Helena, Annapolis, Vicksburg, Newport, Wheeling, Marietta, Porter and Foote.

Particular attention is invited to the good results attending the construction of the Iowa. It is shown that this efficient vessel is able to carry 212 tons more than was calculated upon for her designed draft. The changes in her case cost only about two per cent. Of the contract price. Of the gunboats the report says that their first cost was remarkably low, aggregating about two million dollars for the pine, or not more than the cost of a first class armored cruiser. The cost of their maintenance, particularly with copper bottoms, and considerable sail power should be a minimum.

The chief constructor, who is charged with the duty of docking ships, makes an urgent plea for more and better docks, stating that the navy has been at a serious inconvenience during the past six months for lack of proper facilities for docking battleships. The bureau believes that the necessity for an additional dock is most urgent at Mare Island and on the Atlantic coast at Portsmouth and Boston, while a larger dock at Norfolk and League Island would be a decided advantage. Further consideration is also urged of the merits of Algiers, La., as a dry dock site, and it is urged that all the docks should be ready in two years.

Chief Hitchborn, under the head of Armor, renews his suggestion that the department should no longer make separate contracts for ships and their armor, but should permit the shipbuilder to supply the armor.

HOTEL FIRE.

Three Persons Burned to Death and Others Injured by Jumping From the Windows.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 25.—Three persons were burned to death and seven more were severely injured in a fire that destroyed the Hotel Brooklyn at Kellettville, 25 miles southeast of Oil City, on Sunday morning at an early hour. The building was a three-story one, roughly built of double boards and burned like tinder. At two o'clock Sunday morning when the firemen first discovered it there were seventeen persons asleep in the hotel. At that time the fire, which had originated on the second floor of the building, shut off all retreat from the rooms on the floors above. Six men on the second floor and five on the third saved themselves by jumping from the windows to the ground below, but there was none of these who escaped without severe burns or hurts.

Will Protest Against Filibustering.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—A government note protesting against filibustering will be handed to United States Minister Woodford Monday. According to a dispatch from Havana Lieut. Gen. Weyler has ordered the abandonment of demonstrations that were being prepared there in his favor and against the government. Mrs. Woodford, the wife of the United States minister, has arrived here. Gen. Woodford has not yet taken an official residence, but will continue to occupy apartments at the Hotel De Rome.

Home Seekers in the Ashley Valley.

VERNAL, Utah, Oct. 25.—A large number of home seekers from eastern states are now encamped in the Ashley valley, waiting for the opening of the Uncomphage reservation. They will remain on the border of the reservation until next April, the date of the opening, with a view to securing choice locations.

Millionaire Banker Dead.

POMONA, Cal., Oct. 25.—William N. Dole, president of the People's Bank of Pomona and of the San Antonio Light and Power Co., and reputed millionaire, is dead.

SPAIN'S DEMAND.

That This Government Put An End to Filibustering Will Provoke a Sharp Rejoinder From Secretary of State Sherman. WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—If, as announced in the Madrid dispatches, the answer of Spain to Minister Woodford's communication comes in the form of a demand that the United States government put an end to filibustering expeditions to Cuba, it will provoke a sharp rejoinder from Secretary Sherman. Scarcely a more irritating reply could be made by Spain than one which attempts to put upon the United States the responsibility for the prolongation of the Cuban struggle. In the face of a clamorously expressed public sentiment, this government has refrained from any recognition of or active sympathy with the Cuban insurgents, and the power of the government has been used to prevent filibustering to an extent far beyond what congress has regarded as warranted, even if our sympathies had been with Spain.

For Spain to demand still more effective police service of this government, and to attempt to fix on the United States the responsibility for the strength and endurance of the rebellion, will be irritating, even exasperating, to the administration. Those who thoroughly understand the president's attitude in this matter know that he and his secretary of state are neither timid nor vacillating, nor are they amiable beyond the demands of propriety. If Sagasta shall make any such demand as the Madrid dispatches outline, Spanish sensibilities will be shocked in the prompt rejoinder that will be made. The suggestion that this government has been insincere in its efforts to stop filibustering, and that the administration is conniving at violations of neutrality law, will be regarded as an insult, not to be passed without notice. The American people have not only been horrified by the deeds of barbarity on the island of Cuba, but have endured the insulting insinuations and hostile demonstrations of the Spanish, the imprisonment of American citizens in Cuba, and the utter disregard and even malicious injury to American interests, while American naval vessels and vessels of the revenue marine have, at great expenditure of money and energy, been performing police duty at the behest of the Spanish minister at Washington. This statement of facts will be coupled with a very clear statement that there is an end to American toleration.

ADOLPH LUETGERT.

May Be Exhibited in a Dime Museum After His Release on Bail.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Formal application for bail for Adolph L. Luetgert was made Friday to Judge Tuthill by Attorneys Vincent and Phalen, who defended him in the long, weary trial. George Middleton, the dime museum manager, was at the criminal court building when the application was made, prepared to go on the big sausage maker's bond in any sum should Judge Tuthill act favorably upon the application. Should Luetgert be released pending another trial he will probably sign the contract which Middleton has already prepared giving Luetgert a salary of \$500 a week for his appearance in a museum for an indefinite period.

Luetgert denied himself to visitors at the jail, with the exception of two of his old-time country neighbors, who drove into town to see him.

NEW FIREARM.

The Most Powerful Revolver in This Country in Possession of a San Francisco Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—What is, perhaps, the most powerful revolver in this country has just been received from Bavaria by Theodore Kythe, the hand writing expert. This weapon is the invention of Bridgeman, the well known Bavarian mechanic, and is called an automatic pocket pistol, because all it requires is for the marksman to set the pace by pulling the trigger once, whereupon it empties itself of six loads in two seconds, sending a 42 caliber steel bullet with such velocity that a six inch hardwood plank is pierced at the distance of 300 yards. It will do all that is claimed, for it has been conclusively demonstrated by experiments made before Chief of Police Lees and others.

Gen. Miles' Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Gen. Miles, commanding general of the army, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. He commends the efficiency of the army, and speaks of the progress that has been made on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts in the matter of fortifications. He asks that congress authorize two more regiments of artillery to garrison the new fortifications, and also five additional regiments of infantry. He devotes considerable attention to Alaska and says that the waters of Alaska should be thoroughly examined by the naval forces and that there should be at least three military posts established in the territory to support the civil authorities. He refers to the improved condition of Indians and recommends that the policy of employing army officers as Indian agents be continued. He makes recommendations in detail for the protection of coast points and says that the maximum peace footing of the army should be one enlisted man to every 1,000 population and the minimum one to every 2,000.

Petroleum Warehouse Burning.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 23.—An extensive petroleum warehouse adjoining the railway station at Namur, capital of the province of that name, 36 miles southeast of this city, at the confluence of the Sambre and Meuse, took fire Friday evening and is still burning.

The Fever at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 23.—Ten new cases were reported Friday, five of whom were taken from the Italian bark Livornus. There were two deaths, Norma Forrest and Raymon Villaneuva. Total cases to date, 197; deaths, 23; recoveries, 123; under treatment, 36.

TRAIN IN THE RIVER.

Twenty-Eight Lives Lost and Half That Number Injured.

High Water Injured the Retaining Wall and a Special Train Slips Into the Hudson River—Most of the Dead Lost Their Lives From Drowning.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Buffalo and New York special No. 46, on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, due to arrive in this city at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning, was thrown from the track into the Hudson river, one and a half miles below Garrison station. Twenty-eight lives were lost. The retaining wall along the river had been undermined by high water in the river and the track caved under the weight of the train. The train consisted of the engine, a combination baggage and express car, a smoker, two ordinary coaches and four sleepers. The engine and two forward cars are submerged in 50 feet of water. Engineer Foyle and Fireman Tompkins went down with the engine. All the sleeping car passengers escaped. A man named Williams, of Buffalo, died after being rescued from the river, his arm having been torn off. Up to 5:30 o'clock ten bodies had been recovered. Seven or eight of the dead were Chinamen who were in the smoking car. A. G. McKay, private secretary to General Manager Van Etten, is missing and is said to have been on the engine. A number of wounded have been taken to hospitals in Poughkeepsie and Peekskill.

The first man, unknown, who was taken out of the wreck by the rescuers, was breathing when found, but badly crushed. He died soon afterwards, his body being sent to Peekskill also.

The sleeping car conductor says he is able to account for all his passengers except five, and he is not certain that these are lost.

The wrecked train was known as the State express. It left Buffalo at 7 o'clock Saturday night and was due in New York at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The train was hauled by engine 872 and consisted of one American Express car, one composite baggage and smoking car, one day coach and six sleepers. Poughkeepsie was the last stopping place of the train before the disaster at 5:10 a. m.

At this time there were in the smoker, in addition to the baggage man, Herman Acker, of Peekskill, who was in his compartment, eight Chinamen en route from the Canadian border to New York, and a middle-aged man, supposed to be Thomas Reilly, of 2860 Wisconsin avenue, St. Louis. All of these excepting the baggage master perished. The day coach contained 18 or 20 passengers, many of whom were women and children.

How many of these escaped is not known, but at least 12 were drowned or killed in this car. Behind the coach was the six sleepers, with about 65 passengers.

The total cargo of human freight consisted of something over 100 people.

At Fishkill the train lessened its speed, as it is its custom to run from that point to Tarrytown at the rate of about 25 miles an hour. Most of the passengers were asleep, those in the sleepers being in their berths, while the occupants of the coach and smoker were for the most part doubled up in their seats. Just how the train met its awful fate will probably never be fully known, for the men who first felt the danger, Engineer John Foyle and Fireman John Tompkins, Sunday night laid dead in the cab of their locomotive at the bottom of the Hudson river. Conductor Parish, who was in charge of the train and who was making up his report in one of the cars when the crash came, was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head.

Before 10 o'clock Sunday morning, a large number of curious spectators had gathered at the scene, coming from the nearby towns and villages by trains, wagons, bicycles and boats. The number of morbidly curious steadily increased as the day wore on, and excursion boats even came from places far up and down the river, all loaded down to the water's edge, until at mid-afternoon there were fully 10,000 about the wreck. It required the utmost exertion on the part of Chief Humphrey of the railroad police and his force of detectives, to hold these people far enough in check to allow the railroad men to proceed with their work.

Following is a list of dead as far as ascertained up to midnight: No. 1, Thomas Reilly, St. Louis; No. 2, Chinaman, unidentified; No. 3, Wong Gim, a Chinaman; No. 4, Chinaman, unidentified; No. 5, Chinaman, unidentified; No. 6, Chinaman, unidentified; No. 7, Chinaman, unidentified; No. 8, Chinaman, unidentified; No. 9, E. A. Green, of Chicago; No. 10, Chinaman, unidentified; No. 11, W. H. G. Myers, of Tremont, N. Y.; No. 12, woman, unidentified; No. 13, woman, unidentified; No. 14, Guiseppe Paduaano, of New York; No. 15, W. S. Becker, Newark, N. Y.; No. 16, unknown man, died while being rescued; No. 17, A. G. McKay, private secretary to General Superintendent Van Etten, body supposed to be in wreck; No. 18, John Foyle, engineer of East Albany, body not recovered; No. 19, John Q. Tompkins, fireman of East Albany, body not recovered.

Total number of known dead, 19; estimated number of dead, 28. Eleven persons were injured.

Storm at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—A severe northeast storm prevails here and along the immediate coast. Up to a late hour Sunday night the life crew and Maritime exchange stations here had received no word of disasters or wrecks. The high tide on the meadows somewhat delayed incoming trains. The wind has kept up a 41 mile velocity since 8 o'clock.

Lincoln President of the Pullman Co.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A Chicago special to the Journal says that Robert T. Lincoln has accepted the presidency of the Pullman Palace Car Co.

Do You Play Whist, Euchre or Other Games?

The F. F. V. playing card is better than any 50 cent card on the market. Send 15 cents for one deck or 25 cents for two decks (stamps or currency) to C. B. Ryan, Asst. Gen'l Pass'g Agt. C. & O. Ry., Cincinnati, O.

A woman is unhappy all summer because she can't buy every pretty shirt waist she sees.—Washington Democrat.

In muscle, joint or bone, anywhere Rheumatism is cured by St. Jacobs Oil.

A boy is never too trifling to learn to whistle real loud through his fingers.

It penetrates the sciatic nerve—St. Jacobs Oil, and cures the pain.

A good time to quit a bad habit is when you are out of money.

PAINFUL AFFLICTION.

A Son Writes a Letter Telling How His Father Was Troubled.

WINAMORE, IND.—"My father was troubled with boils and carbuncles. After suffering for some time, he heard of a similar case cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. He began taking this medicine and continued its use until he was cured. My mother is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for rheumatism and it is helping her." GUY E. NEWKIRK, Box 184. Get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Bile, easy to take, easy to operate.

Alabama Marries Mississippi.

Winning Raymond.

Oxford, Ala., writes: Have used Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine 25 years. I know it cures Dizziness of Head, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, and many other diseases. I tried "The Doctor's Black Balm," but did not find it to be half as good as the M. A. Simmons' Medicine.

Leucorrhoea—"Whites."

This is a disorder from which few women escape at some period of their lives. It is in the nature of nasal catarrh. In a healthy condition the lining membrane of the genital organs secretes sufficient mucus to moisten them, but if the mucus membrane is congested or inflamed, the secretion becomes profuse, irritating and offensive. The best results will follow the use of our Mexican Female Remedy as an injection, and a dose twice a day for some time of that great nerve tonic, Dr. Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine, will cure the complaint.

Dr. M. A. Simmons.

Energy, Miss., writes: Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine has been used 20 years in my father's family for Nervousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness. My Sister was cured of bed fever from Enlargement of Liver. Our Doctor gave her up to die. She began taking Dr. M. A. S. L. M. and was soon entirely well. There is no just comparison between Dr. M. A. S. L. M. and Zeller's Liver Regulator. The latter by careful testing has been found not so reliable as has been discarded.

Menstrual Irregularities.

Purity is the period when menstruation is established. It is the time when the girl becomes a woman, and also the time from which many female diseases date. The menstrual flow usually continues from three to six days and comes on about every twenty-eight days. The quantity exuded varies from two to eight ounces, but the amount consistent with the health of one person may be excessive and weakening in another. The function is regarded as being regular when its effect upon the system is favorable. The departures from healthy menstruation are numerous and should be corrected by using Dr. Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine.

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Every homeseeker should address either J. F. MERRY, A. G. P. A., Manchester, Ia.; W. A. KELLY, A. G. P. A., Louisville, Ky.; or S. G. HATCH, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O., for a copy of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD'S SOUTHERN HOMESEKERS' GUIDE.

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